TILDEN IN KINGS COUNTY.

A Counter Conference to the Anti-Tilden Conference.

FRIENDS TO THE FRONT.

What New York Is Expected To Do by the Governor's Supporters.

THE LIST REVIEWED.

Our Governor and Thurman the Expected Ticket.

The Kings county delegation, named at Utica for the St. Louis Convention, were then, are now and propose to continue, strong "Tilden men" first, last and all the time. The extraordinary conference of political leaders at Albany, reported exclusively in yesterday's HERALD, coupled with the active anti-Tilden exertions of Chief Justice Sandford E. Church in Kings county itself, stimulated the principal democratic leaders on the other side of the East River to most active movement yesterday, resulting in a determination which may best be understood by a perusal of the following suggestive interview held with the Hon. Thomas Kinsella, chairman of the St. Louis delegation from Kings county, and well known throughout the State as a thick and thin supporter, and, indeed, an advancer of Governor Tilden's Presidential claims. Mr. Kinsella, after the exciting discussions of the Kings county leaders, was found in his office, where the following convergation was had:—
"Mr. Kinsella, will the Kings county delegation sup-

port Mr. Tilden at St. Louis earnestly and 10 good faith well as apparently?"
"Most assuredly it will. A majority of the delegates

favor his nomination; the Convention instructed th to vote as a unit, and the same Convention presented Mr. Tilden as the candidate of the democracy of the Empire State in a resolution prepared by his friends, and senings which there was not a single voice raised m opposition either in the committee or in the Con-Certainly every St. Louis delegate who was at the same time a member of the Utica Conout the expression of the will of his party, authori tatively expressed. While the same obligation rests on all the delegates from this State, it rests upon the class I have referred to in an especial sense. I advert to this because in a list of delegates said to be openly or secretly opposed to Tilden-first published, I think in the Utica Herald-I recognized the names of many gentlemen who were delegates at Utica and who bave been selected to go to St. Louis.

"To whom do you particularly refer ?" Well, to several of the gentlemen from the city of New York who are to be at St Louis as delegates. I

MR. LITTLEJOHN. who is a power in a convention. He is put down as opposed to the Governor's nomination. I have the best reason for knowing there was no authority for this at Otica, and Mr. Littlejohn was a delegate there. The Heraid also includes in the list Mr. Pierce, one of the delegates from this county, and for no better reason than that he is "a warm friend of Governe Seymour." If this were a satisfactory reason there is hardly a democrat in the United States that might not luded in the list. I would not like to be excluded from it myself. There has never been a man in this country who has had the same hold on the affections of the adherents of his party which Governor Sey-

mour has, I do not think Henry Clay even was as much beloved by the old whig party. I had rather be Seymour than President." "Do you think there is any probability of

at St. Louis? Not the slightest, in my opinion. Governor Sey_ mour is a man of honor, and there are reasons, some of which have been made public and some of which need not be, which preclude him from being a candi date or from accepting the nomination if it were pressed upon him. Had he not once been a candidate not even his own influence could prevent his nomina tion this year. The unwritten law of our politics is, I believe, held to be that a Presidential candidate, beaten once, shall not run again for that office, and the possi, bility of compelling Governor Seymour to take the responsibility of twice leading his party to a national dejeates one I am sure not thought of by him nor by any man who is not rather an enemy of some other candithis section believed that if we nominated Chase we could elect him, and through him restore the old party to power. Mr. Seymour, despite his own well known accepted that nomination and was de wish, accepted that nomination and was de-leated before the people, who are not fond very many others, came home from the Convention that year feeling sure that the contest was decided This is a part of experience. I can tell you no democrat decline to accept an office which he could have had by merely saving he would accept it, and which, I believe, the mere chance of it-I refer to the United States Senatorship from this State. I have good grounds for pelieved the interest, and the honor of his party in his State demanded the selection of the gentleman who and used his influence, publicly and privately, in favor

"Do you believe Tilden will be nominated? If yes,

I think be will. And to begin with, let us see what are the chances of the prominent candidates named-not against him, for this does not happen to be the situntion, but associated with him as party leaders. In my opinion the

SECOND CHOICE OF THE PARTY

in this State would be Senator Thurman, of Ohio. Thurman has failed to secure the support of the delega-tion from his own State, and if he had obtained it after such a contest as took place in the Convention his op-ponents would have carried the fight to St. Louis. Again, the democrats cannot hope to carry Ohio, with Thurman or without him. NEW YORK IS THE PIVOTAL STATE

this year, and it is not possible to carry New York on a platform which would command the united support of the Ohio democracy, and even if we had it success yet carried it for a democratic Presidential candidate. With a divided or a hostile delegation, and a State not counted, back of him, there is not an adequate political motive for Mr. Thurman's nomination. His influence in the West, which is great, would be secured by getting his consent to accept the second piace on the ticket, and Thurman is partisan enough and patriot in this way. With Tilden and Thurman the country would have security for the present and the future. GOMERNOR HANDRICKS, OF INDIANA,

a on the wrong side of the financial issue. A great deal of the business and rude pecuniary strength of the campaign comes from the merchants of New York. With Governor Hendricks as our candidate we could hope for nothing from this interest, except its opposiand with New York as the pivotal this would be fatal. Next, there is Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who bears a revolutionary me, and the very best character as a high toned mong the youngest of the candidates, but it uppens that he was on the most conspicuous stage mon during the heated political period which is ng. On all the questions growing out of the war econstruction—which must be accepted as
—Senator Bayard has adhered to the side

there shall be no reaction, where the Southern States are especially concerned. Again, locality is against Mr. Bayard. It is too soon to take a candidate from one of the recent slave States. Besides, Mr. Bayard represents but a small State, and it is pretty sure to cast its three electoral votes for any demo-

MR. TILDEY

lie has strength in what is considered his weakest point. He has no large personal following of het and enthusiastic partisans such as Douglas had, as Seward There will be no political "swashbucklers" at St. Louis hallooing for "Tilden or nobody," while promoting opwho may venture to say that there are quite as good and as strong men in the party as he is. But he will have in his own, and in nearly every other State delegation, men who will calmly and clearly state his case, as that of a candidate calmly and clearly state his case, as that of a candidate who fully meets the pressing issues of the time-reform and economy in public affairs—'a policy' in the interest of business and industry and labor—a policy looking toward the business concerns of the country and to the restoration of the old prosperous times for which republicans and democrats alike are hopefully and impatiently waiting, he will be presented as 'a candidate who can be elected,' and this argument will go a great way with politicians. Again, if the democrats are to succeed New York State must be carried, and this is an issue the New York democracy have in their own hands, Democratic leaders, so called, in this State might possibly beat Tilden at home, but he can be beaten by no-body cise. Look at it. While the party orators are on the stump our tax bills in this State will be in the hands of the voters, and they will show that the expenditure of our State government has been reduced from \$14,000,000 to \$6,000,600 during Tilden's adminison, or more than one-half. In the rural districts where a dollar is said to look 'as big as a cart wheel, this will tell immensely. If Tilden can accomplish at Washington what he has done at Albany there will be no question of finance to trouble us, and every industry will bound upward when the hand that depresses it is lightened or removed. There is, I think, a general belief, shared in by both parties, that Tilden can be elected, and this is the winning of half the battle before the ball is opened. Of the leading candidates, so called, I do not see anything with as good a chance as Tilden, and the democrats do not seem to look ferward to any Great Unknown, for it happens, singularly enough, that, with large opportunities and an all-sufficient majority in the House of Representatives, there is not a democrat has added anything to the national reputati he had when the session opened; and no democrat in Congress had a very extended reputation then, with the possible exception of Kerr, who is physically un-equal to the place he now holds "

"But don't you evade one contingency-THE PAILURE OF THE NEW YORK DELEGATION

to support Tilden carnestly ?"?
"I do not count upon it, nor anticipate it, and if Kings county were to decide it his case could not be in better hands, for this delegation is unitedly and

"Suppose the delegates from New York city should say at St. Louis that Tilden could not carry New York

"I have said I do not count on anything like this. Remember that Tilden is Governor of this State, and has been in office but a single term. I presume nobody supposes that if he is not nominated for President he will be discarded as a candidate for re-election here. Yet to do either would be suicidal. It would lose New York to the democracy certain, and

How could any New York man say at St. Louis that Tilden could not carry New York and then come home and renominate him for Governor? Anything else than his nomination to either office is not to be thought of, I assume. Well, if there be any special opposition against Tilden coming from the old canal interest it seems to me it will not show itself in insisting that he shall remain at Albany for the next three years. To sum up:—I believe Samuel J. Tilden can be elected President, and I believe all sections of the democratic party want to win. The issue is now in the hands of the democracy. If they should fling the chance away there is more than one precedent for their folly; but there must be an end to everything, and I assume there will be an end to this in the election of Tilden and Thurman as President and Vice President."

PRESS COMMENTS ON CONKLING.

Buffalo Commercial:-"That Mr. Conkling is steadily oming to the front in the race for the Presidentia nation at Cincinnati is a fact which has for some time been very encouraging to his friends and is now so palpable that it cannot be denied by his enemies. In the West particularly, where at first it was supposed that his candidacy would not be well received, his popularity is increasing with remarkable rapidity. On this page will be found a lot et quotations from republican journals in that section giving evidence of the solicitude with which our friends out there are calcuthe genuine satisfaction with which they would hall the nomination of the Man of New York as the candidate who could surely save that turning point in the grand contest."

Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette:-"Roscoe Conkling is fighttion. He is daily overcoming every obstacle placed in his way. By a master stroke of policy in the appointment of Don Cameron as Secretary of War he has succeeded in gobbling up the State of Pennsylvania. By cunning and deception he has a good portion of the colored element of the republican party working for him. This is especially so in the North, where mass to hold together the colored men of the North, and so influence the colored votes of the South in his favor.

Norfolk Virginian:-"From present indications we are inclined to think that the prospects of Senator Conking for the republican nomination at Cincinnati are better than those of any of his competitors. He aiready has the New York delegation, and the two together, it is fair to presume, will exercise a controling influence in the selection of a candidate. Besides the influence of the administration will be exercised on party patronage can scarcely be over-estimated in a contest of this nature. Many of the delegates from the various States are already piedged to Conkling, and of those unpiedged to any one Conkling will probably secure the lion's share. His chances for the nomination are much better than either Blaine's or Morton's, and we should not be surprised to see him nominated almost without a struggle."

Cincinnati Gazette: —"It is the opinion that the nomi-nation of Conkling by the Cincinnati Convention is much more likely to occur than that of Blaine. It is by no means certain that he will not lead on the s ballot, Some time ago we had information from Wash would carry the Pennsylvania delegation on the second ballot, the condition being that Don. Cameron would have a place in the Cabinet."

have a place in the Cabinet."

Cincinnati Enquirer:—"If Grant wants to do a mag-nanimous thing let him send Richard Smith to Vienna. Richard is a representative republican and is the recognized head of the Bristow movement. By sending him abroad Grant could allay the suspicion that he is work-ing wholly in the interest of Conkling, and could, at the same time, hit Bristow a terrible blow. His cause rould be hopeless with the Deacon 4,000 miles away. Cleveland Herald:—"There is an impression amon the Allenites that the appointment of Cameron to the War Department somehow is in the interest of Tiden. They reason flout thus:—Cameron's appointment increases Conking's chances at Cinciunatt. If Conking s nominated he will carry New York State unless New Yorker is nominated against him at St. Louis. That New Yorker must be Tilden. The thing is demon-

Worcester (Mass.) Gazette:-"The immediate effect is great elevation of Conkling stock, and a depression to correspond in the chances of Blaine and Morton. Indeed, Mr. Blaine is now sorely beset by his enemies. With a troublesome investigation going on, and conducted in a way to be particularly exasperating to a man of his vivacious temperament, and at the same time the wearing details of a campaign covering the country to be handled, Mr. Blaine finus little time for hich the country did not indorse. His nomination ould revive some of these questions, and might turn ant should be an aggressive into a defensive caming. The majority of the people will demand a guartice in the candidate as went as in the platform, that The malaria lever, with which he has been for a les

RICE AND BUTLER

What Massachusetts Demands in These Times of Scandal.

THE BRISTOW TYPE OF MAN.

Elihu B. Washburne as General Grant's Successor-Governor Rice and General Butler Present Their Views.

Ships to Cuba and Troops to Mexico-An Interesting Financial Statement.

Boston, May 25, 1876. "What Massachusetts demands and the country needs s a man of the Bristow type-not necessarily Mi Bristow himself, but some one who fills the ideal measure which is suggested by the popular thought of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such a man seems to be Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, concerning whom, as Grant's probable successor, the late Henry Wilson and I agreed more than two years ago."

So says Governor Rice of Massachusetts, a long

headed, successful merchant, who has been a leader in New England for many years, and has accopiably filled all the higher offices in the gift of his fellow citizens, and who is regarded, here and elsewhere, as one of Mr Bristow's warmest supporters and most intelligent allies. In a conversation with a HERALD correspondent allies. In a conversation with a negative correspondent this morning he said:—"It is a great mistake to calculate on the whole of New England as for or against any special candidate, because, as matter of fact, there is as great diversity of feeling here as elsewhere. There is no more reason why Massachusetts and Maine should yote together than that Massachusetts and New York should. It is a fact that there are certain religious and educational peculiarities in New England that give a tone to the beliefs and habits of our people, throughout our entire borders. For instance, the anti-slavery sentiment. But, as the nation became more homogeneous, that specialty became national, and gradually the abolishment of slavery was an accepted desideratum everywhere. But politically the New England States do not work to gether. New Hampshire is always uncertain, so is Connecticut. Rhode Island can never be counted on. Neither can Maine, while Massachusetta is devotedly attached to the principles of the republican party, and Vermont is even more so.

BRISTOW IS THE PAVORITE candidate in Massachusetts now. If a popular vote were to be had to-day, no candidates being named, the vast majority of the popular vote would be east for

CORRESPONDENT-Why?

Bristow.

Governor Ricz—Because he represents our ideal man; and let me show you how naturally Massachusetts is led to this conclusion. Civil service needs no reform in our State or local government. There have been but three or four city treasurers here since the or but three or four auditors, and there never was a City Clerk whose name was not Samuel F. McLeary. The is pure, clean and free from entangling alliances. We have no defalcations. So you see Massa-chusetts having good government at home knows the value of it, and naturally at a time like this would throw her influence with the man most likely to give the same bent to the general government and adminis-tration at Washington. Such a man we believe Mr. Bristow to be. Not that we know anything of him as a politician; nor has be commended himself to the country by any marked financial ability. But in his country by any market and punishment of the Western scoundrels, the whiskey thieves, and so on, he has shown honesty of purpose, independence and perse-

AS FOR MR. CONKLING
I have always regarded him as the foremost de Congress, but our people don't know him. He is re-garded as a Grant man and more of a political worker. His Custom House affiliations are distanteful and would injure him here. He is not at all our ideal man and has no strength here Massachusetts simply does not know him, and I believe he would not be acceptable to

generally regarded as an adroit politician-too adroit. People don't like to have a man about who is too smart. It is like the cat, which held up by her four feet, when dropped is certain to fall on her feet. There is an air

Governor Rick-Well, Blaine was born there, you know; but he won't have Pennsylvania. Her compliafter that it is difficult to say, but I should think Cam eron would find it hard to compel those delegates to vote for Conkling; and Bristow or another, I should say, had more chance there than Blaine. The people dislike bargaining and trickery, and I should regard it next to impossible for Grant and Cameron to carry into effect any arrangement for Conking, the natural rebound from whom would be in the direction of Bris-GRANT HAS NO STRENGTH

there simself, and if an attempt made in the interes either of Grant or one so directly his representative CORRESPONDENT-A third party?

Francis Adams is a great man and a good man. It would afford me pleasure to vote for him—if I had the chance. But he will never be a candidate. He was about right in his interview with the HERALD in saying he could not even be elected a town constable in Massachusetts. And yet he is a very estimable man. Now, in some respects

meets, according to popular view, the requirements of our ideal man. He is not much known here, of course, but where he is known it is as an opponent of frauc and a destroyer of corrupt combinations. That would give him a certain degree of strength, but he is by no namer of means the choice of Massachusetts. I have thought for a long time past and Vice President Wilson agreed with me, in a conversation I had with him some two years ago, that

two years ago, that

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE

is the man most likely to succeed Grant. Just look at

it. He was born in New Eugland and settled in the

Mississippi Valley, so that territorially considered he has a tolerably wide range. He comes of a successful family, which is a great point. He has always been successful himself. When he was in Congress he fought everything and everybody on appropriations, and after a while became known as the "Watch Dog of the Treasury." He fought me on our naval estimates, till I told him the Almighty made one great mistake in creating the world—He should have made Washburne the ocean would have run up to Galena so that there could have been a navy yard there. Why the people in kind of seaport luxury for which they ought not to be expected to pay anything. And Washburne encouraged that feeling. Well, Washburne made Grant. Of course, if Grant had not been a soldier Washburne couldn't have made him, but never mind that; be made him, and everybody knew it and admitted it. At the close of the war the country unmistakably demanded Grant; but Washburne, more than anybody else, engineered the campaign to success. Grant acknowledged it. He scknowledged it so thoroughly that he laid everything he had before Wash-burne and told him to take his choice. He chose to go to Paria. Then he thought he would like to be in set aside Jim Wilson, for whom the place was intended, and gave it to Washburne. Washburne held it a few months and then went abroad. He left Congress with a good record. He was

before the rest of us were heard of, and went off with flying colors to his new sphere. There he has been equally fortunate. For eight years he has conducted the aftairs of that trying place without a murmur of a

criticism from any source whatever. There has been complication of a diplomatic character. During the German war he remained in Paris, succoring the poor, protecting the weak and winning golden opinions from everybody. He interfered in behalf of the German prisoners and gained for them many comforts. He would have the vote of every German here. During the goign of the Commune he was the only foreign minister in Paris. The rest ran away. He stayed at his post and kept his flag flying. He displayed courage, coolness, faith in his flag. He did his best to protect the Archbishop of Paris, and, although unsuccessful at the time, the very Frenchmen themselves, after the passion was ended, thanked him for his endeavor. Now when he comes home, he comes with all things in his favor and nothing against him. He is not mixed up with Crédit Mobilier, back pay, contracts, treasury troubles, political squabbles or anything else. He will be a very strong man. And I think, too, that be and Grant understand each other. Grant has his peculiaritrant understand each other. Grant has his pecuniarities, no doubt, but he certainly does not forget his friends, and Wasbburne was the friend who took him when he was nobody and made him what he is. Grant knows it, and, it occasion offers, Grant will hesitate long before he says "no" to him and "yes" to some one else. However, when they all meet at

they will be ciphered out in their availability. Conkling and Blaine will probably show all their strength at first. Bristow, I think, will not. Hayes will find his greatest strength in the fact that he is not known. immediate agreement on any of the prominent can-didates should be had, of course Mr. Washburne's name would not be mentioned; but if, as I incline to believe, there is difficulty in securing unanimity on any of these. I shall be greatly mistaken if Washburne doesn't come in at the close with tremendous

The Governor has just returned from the Contennia Exhibition, where he appeared before the magnatos on behalf of 300 students of the School of Technology, asking for some special arrangement in their behalf. These young men are going down to the Exhibition and will spend three or four weeks, camping out at night and studying the arts and sciences as developed in the Ex-hibition in the day. They are not sons of rich men, and if compelled to pay fifty cents every time they go in for the purposes of study, it would become burden-some. General Hawley took the ground that if special arrangements were made for one school they must be for all schools, and declined to interfere. Governor Rice argued the case from the educational standpoint, and although as yet no suggestion of a change has been offered he is hopeful that the Board will see the propriety of making some arrangement by which scientific schools can avail themselves of the offerings of the Ex-hibition without oppressive charges. Your correspondent subsequently found

Sandwiched between Judge Hoar on the inside and Theodore Tilton on the outside, but, despite that extraordinary pressure, in his accustomed philosophical and critical mood. "I am not so certain," said General Butler, "of the success of the republican party at the coming election. The democrats will have a solid Southern vote. There's no question about that. The shotgun in South Carolina and the decisions of the upreme Court have settled that, and all they need besides are New York and one or two smaller States to insure their victory. The republicans cannot win without New York; the democrats can. I sincerely hope for a republican victory, but am by no manner of means so confident of it. As to the recent

lor a republican victory, but am by no manner of means no confident of it. As to the recent CHANGES IN THE CARRET, S.

I see no reason to assume any political bargaining. We are on the eve of a new international treaty with Great Britain. Mr. Pierrepont, as a member of the Cabinet, is ismiliar with the emourrassments that have come up and thoroughly understands the wishes of our government. This makes his selection most appropriate, and I can readily understand that Judge Tatt's testes and haoits would lead him to prefer a seat as Attorney General. Mr. Don Cameron's nomination as Secretary of War simply yields to Pennsylvania a Cabinet position, claimed as her right a long time. I see no warrant for an inference of political bargaining there.

Conkerpondent—Do you believe Governor Tilden could carry New York against the revolters and republicans combined?

General Butlers—Well, I always think of the cat story when I hear of fights in the democratic party. Cat fights simply result in more cats. I have no faith in these party dissonsions. Neither have I in the THIND PARTY MOVEMENT talked of by Adams, Bryant and the rest. Those gentlemen have no influence. I should never be afraid of them. And while I should besttate to array my judgment against that of so astute a politician as Thurlow Weed I unhesitatingly appeal from Mr. Weed's speculations to Mr. Weed's record. Was he ever found working with a third party? Never. I never knew a third party to do either good or harm. Where are the votes to come from? The republicans can't support two parties. The old line whigs managed to hoist the Bell and Everett flag awhile; but what of it? and besides, they are all dead and buried long ago. We hear a great deal of talk as to the probable action of delegates, but if those gontlemen knew how little they amount to and how ittle they have to do with their own actions at the conventions there would be less talk. Besides that Cincinnati is a very hot place in June, and sonsible men will avoid it. I wish, however, that I was as certain of some other future evenits as I am of Tilden's nomination. Why just look at it, And how can a campaign be conducted without funds? Governor Tilden is a very rich man, He has several millions of dollars, with ne one to care for. Why shouldn't he spend them on himself? No Western candidate can raise any money, and Tilden's supporters will just say at Sk Lous, "You nominate Tilden served."

millions of dollars, with no one to care for. Why shouldn't be spend them on himself? No Western candidate can raise any morey, and Tilden's supporters will just say at St. Louis, "You nominate Tilden and we'll attend to the campaign expenses; if you don't, we won't," and that will fix them. Grant has no chance now. He might have had a year ago. All he had to do was to send our ships to CUBA AND OUR TROOPS TO MEXICO. That would have drawn off the idle, resiless people in the land, opened new markets, started all our mills and omade money easy again. But it's too late now. It won't do for him to depend on office-holders. Office-holders are Hessian troops—very well until the hour of peril, and then they are for the winning side, because they want to be office-holders still. I regard Tilden's nomination as good as made. And now as to Cincinnati. I never knew the strongest men to succeed. Douglas failed; Pierce had all the office-holders at his beck and failed. So did Clay. So did Seward. The means won't work together, because if Biaine wins there is no hope for the Conking men, and eace versa, while on some third man they might compromise and in the general scramble get the desired bone. This talk about a Great Unknown is bosh. But I darseay the Little Unknown will come to the front in due time, and perhaps carry the day.

Correspondent a prominent candidate from the first. He certainly has not the disadvantages of some of the others, which is a great point. The fact is the people are in trouble and we are not yet at the bottom point. We are not spending any money. I consider, after careful thought, that an average retrenchment for man, woman, and child is \$50. Well, that retrouchment by 40,000,000 of people takes \$2,000,000,000 out of the general pocket. I hake axes and you make prints. My mills stop and my hands can't buy your eloths. Then your mill stops and your recople don't buy my axes. And so throughout the whole country. We're all

prime. My mills stop and my hands can't buy your cloths. Then your mill stops and your people don't buy my axes. And so throughout the whole country. We're all

MORTGAGED UP TO OUR EYES.

If the property in New York city from the Fifth Avenue Hotel up to Central Park was sold to-day it wouldn't he able to discharge its mortgages. It's the same way in Boston. It's the same way everywhere. Three years ago a client of mine built two stores; one cost \$60,000, the other \$100,000. They gave him a remial of \$22,000. Some property in the town was, by the death of two old maids, thrown suddenly on the market, My client purchased it and borrowed \$90,000 on his stores for that purpose. Rents fell, so that he was able to get only \$12,000 on the two. Interest and taxes made a big hole in his receipts. Presently he couldn't pay the interest, and he came to me to know if there was any law by which he could compel the savings bank that made the loan was made and discharge him from debt. I told him I knew of none. Well, he atrugged along for six months longer, and then said the bank people were pressing him for the interest, and he cared he would have to sell all he had to get out of the scrape. It was a hard case, and I told him as a last resort to say to the bank for me that they must give him time, and, it not, to sell the property, and I would go before the people with the provable statement that they had been loaning the people's savingson insufficient security! They haven't sold him out yet.

Gorkersoners—Are the Eastern banks loaded with these mortgages?

General Bettern—Certainly they are, and they can't get rid of them. A smart actuary said to me the other day, "If these people don't pay their interest Pil foreclose on them." "Houd on," said I; "these people borrowed money in good faith. It's a matter of life or death with them. They'll pay your interest point as long as they possibly can. They'll rake and scrape and turn and two do do you expect to be able to do 'they pay their own expenses and can't meet the inverest

EXHIBITION THE

A Larger Attendance of the Working Class Yesterday.

Arrival of Exhibits from Victoria,

A Business Meeting of the Judges.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1876. The commercial aspect of the great world's cara-vansary cannot fail to strike the most careless visitor. From the moment the gate is passed this commercial side of the shield is always turned out and everything washed the same as any turned out the Vienna Weltaussiellung seem to be getting odious, but to state the difference in a few words between the two exhibitions viewed from the outside of the buildings, what Vienna had that was attractive in architecture and artistic arrangement of the grounds nature has partly made up to us in the charming landscape in the midst of which is the great settlement that has sprung up in a night and is to be destroyed in a day. The situation is most delightful. Let us see how we have taken advan-

tage of it. The exacting utilitarianism of the most important buildings is not in sympathy with resthetic the instructive American delight in straight lines, the buildings may not be wholly without serious faults. The arch is not only the most agreeable shape for the roof of an exhibition hall, like the Industrial Palace, for it gives one the impression of lightness and strength combined, but it gives greater chance for display of goods in trophies and for comprehensive views of the sections and, indeed, of the whole interior.

THE MAIN HALL is wide and low, propertions that are neither pleasing to the eye nor calculated to facilitate decoration, either by direct ornamentation or by the arrangement of ex-hibits. There is not a vista in the main hall that is agreeable to look upon, and what trophies there are fail to give dignity to the exhibits they adorn. It is cosmopolitan, this arrangement of the goods from the various countries. You may admire Swiss carvskill of the Flemings. Swedish stuffed soldiers guard Japanese porcelains and no country except those which are enclosed in a pen of their own con-

shop on the outside, and this should be so. Now there are two avenues which cross each other near the centre of the grounds, as any one will see who takes the trouble to examine the map. Beimont avenue léads away from the main outrance straight across the grounds and up over a low hill outside the enclosure. At present this, the first vista that meets the eye of the visitor, is anything cars are removed and the roadway made passable for anything that does not run on iron tracks may be judged from the buildings that are prominent features of the view. As you look down the roadway Cook's neat payillon on the left and the photograph gallery on the right, with its neighbor, the ticket office, that files a flag, but does not open its doors, occupy the foreground. But these buildings are nownere. The French restaurant takes the ray off the bush. For the position it occupies, this is certainly the highest structure that The French restaurant takes the rag off the bush. It the position it occupies, this is certainly the high structure that ever disligured a landscape. It is and baid, with shapeless outbuildings presenting blue sides that put to shame the ends of unfaished bloof city houses. Striped awnings help hide frost, and a black funnel is stuck do somewhere back of the main part, ame the sheds. The government building has not show: It is almost hidden by this monatrosity, wh has the best site in the grounds—on the border of lake, at the corner of the two main avenues. The sof soncessions has been a great lift over the finam slough, and it is a pity that there couldn't be enoughed. lake, at the corner of the two mein avenues. The sale of concessions has been a great lift over the financial slough, and it is a pity that there couldn't be enough to float the affair all the way across, but every one would excuse the commission if the about make an expost facto requisition that all buildings, especially those in the vicinity of the lake, should be ornamental; every one, that is, who is not interested in the success of the three provincial brothers. Some caricaturist will make a drawing of the Exhibition, in which the ubiquitous sods water vender will have his klosk, inclosing the whole show, and all the monuments and buildings turned into fountains for the supply of this "favorite beverage of the thirsty millions," as it is called.

YESTERDAY AT THE YAIR.

The attendance at the Exhibition to-day showed a most encouraging increase over that of the day before, and among the thousands present were many bond fide representatives of the working classes. The fact that these people were willing to lose one day's wages in addition to the expenses of a day at the Contennal grounds is an evidence of the holl, which the mighty enterprise has taken upon the affections of the masses, and shows, further, that those who have attempted to injure the Exhibition by characterizing it as "a rich man's enterlanment" have much undertased the intelligence of the largest

the arrangement of some of the foreign exhibits was due to the detention of goods en route. He amounced that except under extraordinary conditions no goods would be received in the Exhibition after the 15th of June.

Mr. J. Lawrence Smith, of Kentucky, offered a resolution providing in order that farness and justice might be done to all exhibitors from auroad a competent person or expert be allowed to be added to any group upon whom countries from which exhibits in that group have been received are without representation upon it.

A member of the British section of the jury remarked, speaking for himself alone, that the rules in force were apparently sufficient to meet all cases yet suggested, and that if invortism on the part of an American management was ever shown it would be more apt to be in layer of than against the foreigner. Therefore no injury to the foreign exhibitor need be apprehended.

These formarks were received with very general commendation by the foreign judges, and at their conclusion Mr. Smith witherew his resolution.

A conversational debate followed upon the practicability of holding fourier meetings as a body and of adopting a distinctive budge for members; but no action was taken, the latter subject being under advisement by the Director General.

An adjournment then took place, whereupon the judges substivited themselves into their respective groups and retired to the rooms assigned them, where a president and secretary for each group were elected. Clerical and other accommodations were liberally accorded.

BANAGED BRITISH GOODS.

In the Victorian Court (Main Building) a large quantity of damaged goods—recently landed in New York by the ship Skerrymore, from Melboarne, Australias as ow being unpacked, and the assessment of the loss has begue. It will be remembered that when the vessel arrived at New York some suspicion was excited by the fact that there could be assigned no reasonable cause for the leak, and that Capitain Stoddart, who had charge of the vessel, escaped, and not arrested

of June, when all State exhibits neglected in the mein Exhibition will ind a narbor and refuge under the wing of the State. The State opening day is to be commemorated by a banquest to the prices, at which Mark Twain, as a representative of Pacific Coast journalism, will officiate as master of ceremonies.

Tennessee has lately pitched a tent on State avenue, where Iron and mineral ores from home are being daily received on exhibition. This tent is the result of individual enterprise.

Maryland reports the anticipated completion of her structure next week.

Occarional visitors from Iowa appear at the unfinished headquarters of that State, where a registry fee arrivals will soon be supplied.

The Ohio and Indiana registers receive daily accessions to their lists of visitors, that of the inter State containing at present over 200 names.

The Secretary of the Illinois representation reports, as the result of some observation, that the coming gubernatorial election in that State and the anticipated excitement of the Presidential election in the West would have the effect of hashening the appearance of visitors from that section, July, August and the early part of Septembur being likely to produce the full quots of visitors from the Western country.

A special agent from Washington arrived to day charged with the supervision and issue of the new centennal envelopes of the Post Office Department. These envelopes are the postal feature of the Exhibition—al offered for sale at the city Post Office postops and train of cars with telegraph pole and wires, the figures being manufactured on the Centennial grounds. The embossed stamp (postage) is in the form of a shield with a concave side, enclosing a mounted pository and train of cars with telegraph pole and wires, the figures being raised. The postbury, as shown by the dates, represents "1776" and the railway cars "1876."

The restnurant Keepers on the grounds report the aggregate of their receipts for Wednesday as being far in excess of those of any other day since the o

Clarke.

A trial of the pianos on exhibition in the main hibition building took place on Wodnesday evening. The following alteration and addition have made to the list of special displays already nounced:—Early grass butter and cheese, June July 8, instead of June 13 to 17; grapes, Octob to 14.

A DEFENCE OF PHILADELPHIA-PRIVATE ENTER PRISES AND CATALOGUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Permit me a lew words in reply to some of your re-cent strictures on the Centennial Exhibition and enterased on a misapprehension of facts.

First—To your criticism that the exhibits should be limited strictly to the finest examples of industrial ari and that they should have been selected by a jury in

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Shortly before two o'clock yesterday afternoon the police authorities at the Central Office received the following telegram from the Pifty-ninth street station house:—"From Penticulary; prisoners escaping." The operator could get no further particulars. A telegram came, however, to Superintendent Walling from the Nineteenth precinct—"We are asked to cover the river from for several blocks from Ninety-first street down; have done so. Nothing further."

At this time matters were considered serious. It simply turned out, however, that Henry Payne, who is serving a sentence of one year for assauls and battery, attempted to escape by jumping into the giver. The Keeper immediately seat word to the office, so that the police at the Fifty-ninth street station house might be informed. The operator through some blander sent the wrong signal, which cohsists of a series of numbers. What he intended to telegraph was the signal for "prisoner escaping." The convict was soon receptured.

At the time of the occurrence Mayor Wickham was visiong the Ponitentiary in company with Commissioners Bailey and Brennan. On reaching the city they learned to their astomishment by the evening papers of the terrable riot that has escaped their observation. Commissioner Brennan intends making such alterations in the system of airm signals by telegraph as will in future prevent such mistakes.

COOPER UNION RECEPTION.

COOPER UNION RECEPTION.

The annual reception and commencement of the